

Council supports recruiting

Chipman reinstated

**Open meeting favors
on-campus recruiting**

by SAM BOSKEY

Jeff Chipman yesterday was reinstated President of the Sir George Williams Students' Association after a heated open meeting voted to allow on-campus recruiting by companies aiding the American war in Viet Nam. Following the meeting the Sir George students' council voted unanimously to rescind their earlier motion accepting Chipman's resignation. Chipman had resigned on Monday after Council decided to prevent certain companies from using the Placement Service on campus.

At the open meeting, Chipman's backers debated Council supporters on whether open recruitment policy should be allowed.

Much of the meeting was taken up with argument on the legitimacy of holding the meeting itself, since only 700 students were allowed into the room because of lack of space. Most of the students present were in the faculties of commerce, science and engineering, with very few arts students, who form the majority of the campus.

Sherry Rubenstein, president of the Students' Association at the time of the meeting, was booed several times.

A motion was presented demanding the resignation of the Council executive, but was ruled out of order.

The supporters of unlimited recruitment argued that Council did not represent the views of the students. "I'm

(Continued on Page 3)

Moves to allow Dow, CIL et al on campus

by MARC RABOY
Managing Editor

Students' Council '68 took off like a B-52 last night as the student legislators invited on-campus recruitment by industrial concerns regardless of the "subjective analysis of a given company's nature".

The motion to "allow all companies the traditional privilege of on-campus job recruitment" comes after the university administration's cancellation in late

November of on-campus interviews by Dow Chemical of Canada, Canadian Industries Limited and Hawker-Siddeley.

These companies have been

named as producers of munitions and other materials used in the American war effort in Viet Nam.

John Hamilton (Arts and Science), mover of the motion, said the issue was not "where we stand on the war". He denied Council's right "to dictate what the individual's moral responsibilities are" and reaffirmed the "right of choice" of the individual.

Hamilton's motion was questioned by Bill Lenihan (Graduate Studies and Research), who said on-campus recruitment was a "valuable service" that aided companies to make war materials, and that this service made each individual student an accomplice in the inhumanity of the Vietnamese conflagration.

Obligations neglected

The motion, which passed 12-6, charged the administration "has seriously neglected its obligation to protect the democratic rights of all McGill students: namely the freedom of choice." Since the ouster of Dow-CIL-Hawker-Siddeley, the University Placement Committee has met in camera and formulated a recruitment policy, but no public announcement has been made.

Arts and Science rep Julius Grey joined Lenihan in opposing the recruitment resolution. Grey said the issue forced "a collective moral decision on all of us".

Internal Vice-President Danny Trevick said war was illegal as defined by international law and international law applied to individuals as well as to national states. He quoted from Section 21 of the Canadian Criminal Code to the effect that accomplices to a crime are as culpable as the perpetrator himself and argued that to allow on-campus recruitment by companies involved in the Viet Nam war effort was to implicate the individual student in criminality. He also scored failure to actively seek to prohibit this crime.

"You cannot disassociate yourself", said Trevick. "If you are an accomplice, your punishment

(Continued on page 3)

Backs CCN decision

SC ok's protest

by DANNY RODEN

Students' Council attacked its first crisis of the year last night and emerged with a near-unanimous stand on the provincial loans situation.

Council passed, with one abstention, a motion supporting a UGEQ-sponsored demonstration to be held in Quebec City next Tuesday, and accepting the aims

of the protest as outlined by UGEQ in the CCN emergency meeting of January 17.

Introducing the main motion which allocated \$2000 to expenses for the demonstration, External Affairs Vice-president Richard Burkart said, "there seems to be a general rottenness in the loan system." He said a delegation from UGEQ will meet with education Minister Jean-Guy Cardinal Tuesday at 4 pm, just as the demonstration is due to break up.

After a question period, Marc Ryan (Engineering) amended

There will be a meeting in Room 124 of the Union at 1 pm today for those students interested in helping organize and co-ordinate Tuesday's demonstration in Quebec City.

Burkart's motion to include the exact reasons for the demonstration as stated by the CCN.

The motion was passed with Doreen Laszlo (Dentistry) abstaining.

Smith then introduced a motion setting up a loan appeals board to consist of Dr. E. C. Knowles, Student Aid Officer, or his representative and one student appointed by Council. "We can sit on such a board by law," Smith said.

The motion was passed with four abstentions.

retain their heritage. He also called for a declaration of minority rights.

"But this declaration should not hinder the natural evolution of the Canadian constitution," he said.

Morin said, "the prise de conscience is gaining momentum. All the movements, those for associate statehood, for special status and the partisans are working for a stronger Quebec."

He continued, "It is not enough to restore French rights in Manitoba and Ontario. It is difficult to try to restore minority rights in areas in which the French Canadian culture has been extinguished."

LaPierre blamed the French Canadians for their own demise because the elite groups within the society retarded educational and economic development.

Morin urged students to become bilingual and to stop living on the margins of society. He said Quebec youth must be prepared to accept change.

Morin, speaking in French, said, "The consequences of the 1837 rebellion, the Manitoba school question and the cut-off of appeals to the British Privy Council all served to suppress the French Canadian."

He continued, "Nowhere in the Constitution does there appear the word equality. And yet this is the twentieth century, a century not only of individual but also collective rights. We are seeing the great dream of the French Canadian being shattered. This is a dream of rights sea to sea."

Historical analogies

LaPierre stated, "Historical analogies to modern situations are irrelevant. We are not responsible for what happened in the past. Why should you visit the iniquities of the fathers unto the children?"

Morin demanded a revision of the existing constitutional framework to permit French Canadians to assert themselves and

Tempers flare at MSQA opener

by LAZAR SARNA

Two prominent French Canadians blasted each other's views on Quebec nationalism yesterday at the opening session of the Seminar on Quebec Affairs.

Jacques-Yvan Morin, president of the Etats Generaux, and McGill history professor Laurier LaPierre clashed over the question of who is to blame for current unrest in the province.

Morin told seminar delegates French Canadians are now asserting themselves after being subjected to "the brutal and indifferent attitude of the English in Canada." He said, "Quebec used to have a pastoral image where everyone had jole de vivre. All of a sudden people are asking what is happening. The fact is, the English have been sitting on a volcano for two centuries."

LaPierre suggested Morin was out of his field when talking about Quebec nationalism.

LaPierre said, "We have been manipulated by our own elites. We have been under the manipulation of those segments of society who work for private gain. The Quebec Society must be rebuilt from the inside."

SANDWICH THEATRE: "Cats" — T.S. Eliot's poems about felines. Admission free. Union Theatre, 1-2 pm.

WOBL INTERMEDIATE: Basketball game vs Queen's. Macdonald College, 6:30 pm.

LIBERAL CLUB: Campus survey brief to Tripartite Commission. Union B23, 1 pm.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Folksinger Penny Lang. 3625 Aylmer. 8:30 nightly.

MCGILL SEMINAR ON QUEBEC AFFAIRS: Pierre Dandurand: "The Recent Evolution of the Social Structure", Union Ballroom, 1 pm.

MSQA: Jean-Fierre Goyer, Marc Briere, Yves Zoltvany, moderator. "Quebec and the Constitution". Union Ballroom, 8 pm.

FINE ARTS SOCIETY: Exhibition of contemporary Quebec tapestries. Union 327, North Lounge. 12 noon - 10 pm.

MSQA: Cartoons by Berthio, book display. 3rd floor Union, South Lounge. 12 noon - 10 pm.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY: Friday prayers. Union Room 307. 1:15 pm.

CHORAL SOCIETY: Last day for submission of conflicting executive applications to Union Switchboard, slate posted in Choral office, Union 413.

WHAT'S WHAT

HILLEL

Abraham Feinberg, leading spokesman for end of Viet Nam war will speak on The Jew and Social Action at Hillel House on Monday January 22 at 1:00 pm. He will speak again in L132 at 8:00 pm on Viet Nam.

Editor of Ramparts Bob Scheer will talk on the Middle East and New Left on Tuesday, January 23 at Hillel House 3460 Stanley.

MAJORETTES

Tryouts for next season's majorettes will be between 5 and 6:30 pm January 23, 30 and February 6, 13, 20, and 27 in the RVC gym. The nine girls for the squad will be chosen March 5. No experience is necessary as instruction will be given during the tryout sessions.

DIRECTORY LISTINGS

Please check your listing in the Student Directory for 1967-68 and report any errors or omissions to your faculty or school office.

R. Burns,
Assistant Registrar

FILM SOCIETY

The Film Society presents "El" by Luis Bunuel on Saturday, January 20, in L132. Directly following the 9 pm showing, Tom Carrow will moderate a discussion period.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

The Student Representatives of the Library Liaison Committee would welcome any suggestions and/or complaints from Library users on campus. Please submit your remarks in writing to the Union switchboard.

today

PLAYERS' CLUB: "Viet Rock" by Megan Terry. Union Theatre, 3 pm.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Lunch at rock-bottom price. 3625 Aylmer. 12-2 pm.

INVESTMENT CLUB: Executive election and design of second term program. B 24. 1-2 pm.

FILM SOCIETY: Série d'essai: "M" and "Scarface" — gangsters and crime. Leacock 132. 8 pm.

MOC: Last chance to buy tickets for ski trip to Glen Mountain.

CURLING CLUB: No curling today. Bonspiel next week.

SATURDAY

WOBL INTERMEDIATE: Macdonald College. 10:30, game vs Toronto. 1:15, game vs Macdonald.

DUPLICATE BRIDGE CLUB: First session of team trials. Coffee lounge. 1:45.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Folksinger Penny Lang. 3625 Aylmer. 8:30 nightly.

MCGILL SEMINAR ON QUEBEC AFFAIRS: Jean-Paul Desbiens, Fernand Daoust, Richard Brunelle, Mark Wilson, Laurier LaPierre — moderator. Education: its

role in the new Quebec". Union ballroom, 2 pm.

MCGILL FINE ARTS SOCIETY: Exhibition of Contemporary Quebec tapestries. Union, North Lounge. 12-8.

MSQA: Cartoon display by Berthio. Union, South Lounge. 12-8. Book display. 3rd floor lounge, Union 307. 12-8.

FILM SOCIETY: International 35 — "El" (This strange passion). PSCA, 6:30 and 9 pm.

SAVOY SOCIETY: Women at 2:00, men and 2:45. B 23 and 24. 2-5.

SUNDAY

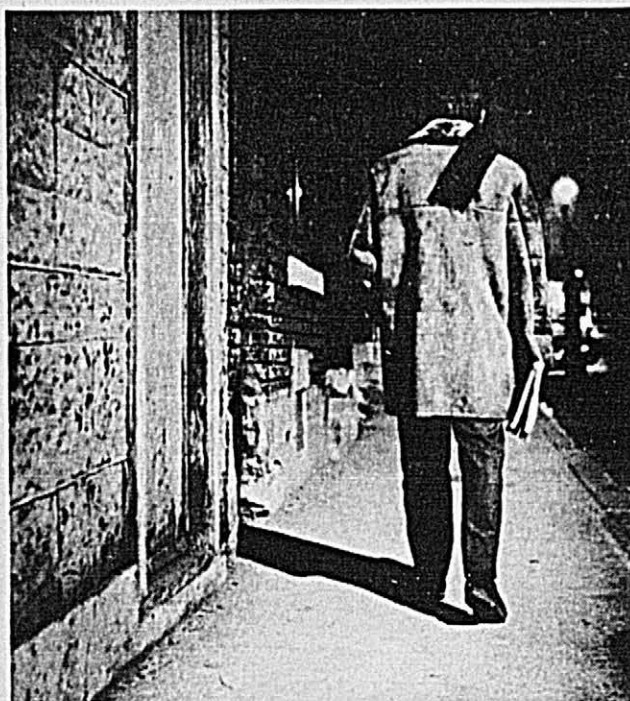
NEWMAN CENTRE: Sunday mass, coffee after. 3404 Peel. 844-0051. 10 am, 12 noon, 7:15 pm.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Hootenanny night. 3625 Aylmer, 8:30 nightly.

LEBANESE STUDENT ASSOCIATION: Meeting of all students at l'Université de Montréal. Ecole Polytechnique Bill Room. 3:30 pm.

MCGILL OUTING CLUB: Ski trip. Free ski lessons, certified instructors — Glen Mountain. Leaving Roddick Gates 7:45 am.

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	Beginning Speed	Beginning Comprehension	End Speed	End Comprehension
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Ellen Lazare, Student	291	58%	2059	64%
Roger Berthiaume, Teacher	238	75%	2140	73%
William Marshall, Chemist	268	58%	1463	78%
Felix Lindner, Accountant	163	53%	1617	68%

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 13 - 10:00 a.m.	THURSDAY, JANUARY 18 - 7:00 p.m.
MONDAY, JANUARY 15 - 7:00 p.m.	FRIDAY, JAN. 19 - 7:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m.
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What's Mew?

Church loses power

— de Grand'Maison

Quebec is fast becoming "maîtres chez-nous," without aid from the Church which is "too concerned with its own survival" said le Chanoine de Grand'Maison, yesterday afternoon at the McGill Seminar on Quebec Affairs.

Speaking on "The influence of the church — myth or reality?", de Grand'Maison said, "We need a clergy that is bold and brave, and audacious, but I doubt that it will exist in the next few years."

Speaking in French, de Grand'Maison traced the declining influence of the church in Quebec, blaming this on the deculturalization and secularization of Christianity, and its increasing emphasis placed on technology.

He said the state has taken from the church all the influence which the latter once exerted in the government and affairs of the province. "The Church, which seems to be present everywhere, is, in fact, nowhere," he said.

"We overemphasize the influ-

ence of the church, in the field of education especially." He defended the church, claiming it does not, in fact, control this area very much.

De Grand'Maison urged a look to the future. "The church is one of the institutions which has to face one of the greatest changes in Quebec."

He added "It will lose some of its power, but will gain in the quality of its participation."

OUT FOR BLOOD?

Blood Drive '68 is now accepting applications for the following Executive positions:

1st Vice-Chairman
Vice-Chairman — Clinic
Vice-Chairman —
Public Relations
Executive Secretary
Treasurer

Applications should include the student's experience in Blood Drive and in other activities, as well as a report of any ideas or projects he may have.

Applications may be obtained from the Council office and must be submitted to the Union Switchboard by 4 PM JANUARY 25th, 1968.

Council supports...

(Continued from page 1)

is equal to that of the committor of the main offence. An act of commission is as great as an act of omission."

Hamilton's motion, which was seconded by Joel Raby (Commerce), affirmed that "the development of intellectual maturity, human values and what is commonly referred to as 'social conscience' are the exclusive domain of the individual."

Students' Society President Peter Smith passed the gavel to Trevick and said, "this motion bears a very striking resemblance to a letter that appeared in the Montreal Star over the name of Marcus R. Kunian." He then went on to claim that moral standards were invariably defined by the community and that talk of individuals setting their own moral standards was nonsense.

"Hogwash"

"When Council talks of individual rights with regard to morality — this is hogwash. If I set my own moral standards, then I have the right to go out and commit murder. If, in my opinion, Marcus R. Kunian is obnoxious, I have the right to go out and shoot him."

Smith lashed out at the members of the "right and extreme right" for their obsession with a "stinking behemoth individuality" and at their counterparts on the extreme left.

"It is important that this university not be dragged through the mud because some people are too damn lazy to get off their backsides and walk down three blocks to Dorchester for a job interview," added the President.

On-campus recruitment by companies supplying the US war machine has been a contentious issue at several universities across Canada and the United States this year, and has led to violent outbreaks on several occasions. When the companies were sent off campus at McGill in November, Dr. Robertson said

Birth control committee formed

by WILLA MARCUS

Students' Council last night voted to establish a Birth Control Committee "to deal with the topic of contraception as it relates to the McGill student" and mandated it to set up an Information Centre in the Union.

In addition to providing information "about contraceptive methods and devices, their availability, practicality, and effectiveness," the Committee, under Nicole Leduc (Women's Union) will also "compile and distribute, on a mass level," a Handbook with pertinent, medically approved articles on all aspects of birth control.

The motion, forwarded by Julius Grey (Arts and Science), was drawn from the report by

this was to prevent possible "disturbances".

Supporters of last night's motion, aside from Hamilton and Raby, were External Vice-President Richard Burkart, Robert Cooper (Arts and Science), Lalq Hanafi (Graduate Studies and Research), Mike Clarke and Marc Ryan (Engineering), Ann Hickin (Nursing), Doreen Laszlo (Dentistry), Andre Mees (Law), Ron Estey (Medicine) and Judi Fish (P & OT).

The motion was opposed by Sidney Dumaresq (Architecture), Douglas Bacon (Divinity) and Joanne Carson (Education) along with Trevick, Lenihan and Grey. Smith is not a voting member of Council, except in case of a tie.

ex-SC rep Peter Foster who had been mandated by Council last December to look into the birth control situation on campus. It passed 11-0 with 4 abstentions.

Although the establishment of a clinic, qualified to distribute devices would be preferable, Foster noted, "a gynaecologist to staff it would be impossible to find" because of lack of personnel willing to work in such a clinic.

The Committee will also sponsor a seminar on "Morality and the McGill Student" next month.

Councillors also accepted a method of selecting delegates to next month's UGEQ Congress, approved Council portfolio and External Affairs appointments, set up a Constitution Committee and established a Kidd-Sharp Loan Fund.

The Council agreed to have each school and faculty with the exception of postgraduate studies appoint its own delegates to the upcoming UGEQ congress, with one rep for each four hundred students or fraction thereof. In the case of the PGSS, the delegates will be chosen by the Postgrads and formally approved by the Council.

The new selection method, sug-

gested by UGEQ's Conseil Juridique Permanent, bases representation on the "unité de base" that is, the individual faculty. The three executive officers will also be delegates.

Chipman...

(Continued from page 1)

proud to be a member of a freethinking community," said John Watson, president of the graduating class, "and I have the right to be employed by whoever I wish."

"Nobody's going to tell us who we can or cannot see on campus," claimed one of Chipman's lieutenants.

One speaker read a letter from "someone in Canada" stating that due to the feelings of the students, it would be impossible for that company to participate in Sir George's Engineering Week. The letter said Sir George graduates would not be employed by the company, nor would undergraduates seeking summer work.

A letter from CIL recognized the Council's right to condemn the war but not its right to "hamper the economics of the graduates and of the university".

Those supporting the Council motion protested that an open recruitment policy condoned the actions of the companies involved.

"The Viet Nam war is caused by the corporations. Don't give in to the capitalist warmongers. The companies are out for themselves and will do anything to make money. Inviting the companies propagates the war," said one speaker.

The final vote was 695-57 in favor of an open recruiting policy.

At the council meeting immediately after the open meeting, the executive voted unanimously to re-instate Chipman, due to the binding result of the open meeting.

400 boycott classes

Students protest dismissal of profs

WATERLOO (CUP) — Over 400 of Waterloo Lutheran University's 2,500 students boycotted classes Wednesday protesting the dismissal of two professors.

The foyer of the Arts Buildings was jammed to capacity by students rallying to hear opinions from students, faculty, and administration officials.

Dr. George Haggar, 32, professor in Political Science, was told by University acting-president Henry Endress his contract will not be renewed for the coming year.

Gray Taylor, a graduate student lecturing part-time in the Psychology Department, was told he was no longer needed as a lecturer.

Both have been prominent campus agitators for academic and social change, and have been outspoken in their criticism of the administration and the faculty.

Taylor was fired because he wasn't "living up to the accepted standards of the profession," according to Endress.

He said that Haggar's contract was not renewed because "George Haggar has made it very evident he is unhappy. He is unsympathetic to the purposes and operations of this institution."

The student newspaper *The Cord Weekly*, with the support of the student council, called for the boycott of classes and rally.

A petition supporting Haggar was presented to Endress by Cliff Shannon, representing political science students, at the rally.

He appealed to the students to decide the issue as a matter of conscience rather than of personalities.

Haggar stated his case to the crowd, saying: "Integrity is what is needed at this institution. I accuse my colleagues of manifest moral cowardice."

Taylor, basing his appeal on morality, said: "As a citizen of this state I have civil rights.

If I violate the laws of this country, who is going to punish me — Dean Peters (Dean of Academic Studies) or the state?"

The Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) has been called in to investigate.

Speaking for the student council, President Jim Griffiths repeated council's decision to wait for the result of the CAUT investigation. It is expected to be completed by the end of January.

Bible in hand, he declared he would not reveal what had happened during the closed council meeting Monday at which the Council withdrew its support of Haggar and Taylor.

The crowd of students was quiet, with only occasional heckling.

They seemed to support not necessarily Haggar and Taylor, but rather more information on the dismissals.

Lebanese-born Haggar, a specialist in Marxian analysis with a PhD from Columbia, has levelled frequent verbal attacks at the State of Israel in the news media over the Arab-Israeli conflict this summer.

During an on-campus debate with External Affairs Minister Paul Martin last spring, Haggar left the assembly to try to place a call to Ho Chi Minh. He couldn't get through.

President Endress, 53, who was chief fund-raiser for the Lutheran Church of America before coming to Waterloo Lutheran, has called Haggar a "good teacher, probably a very good one".

He has termed the University a "factory" with professors being the workers and the students the product.

WUSC

The WUSC International Seminar will be held in French West Africa June 25 to August 5.

Applications are available at the Students' Council Office and must be handed in at the University Centre Switchboard by Monday January 22, at 4 pm.

Pierre LeFrançois, president of UGEQ will lead the seminar delegation.

JANUARY 19, 1968

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marc and the Q — lousy troopers who picked up 'enemy' rifles in the m&e... whole situation is utterly absurd... would love to turn the middle east on; you know, a million people at odds sitting in a gigantic circle trying to define their common problem... integrating work sessions, coming to a satisfying solution... as lenny bruce might have said: vidi, vici, vici... an unknown prophet has a plausible answer for the situation at home (to be found on the wall of le bistro's men's): the french-english problem can be solved by mutual masturbation... to love a little is to die a little and death is not a sudden end it's an eternal fade-out
PETER

Maurice would be proud

UGEQ's scathing criticism of the Quebec government is well placed. The students of Quebec are not playing with a phony issue. Each single question raised this past week has been brewing for a long time. The immediate crisis of loans and bursaries has simply brought the festering sore to a head.

Take universal accessibility. No matter how camouflaged it may be, the situation is as bad as ever.

The latest federal figures available show that while a mere 6% of the Canadian urban population earns over \$10,000 a year, no less than 25% of the Canadian university population comes from that income grouping. McGill leads the pack. 50% of students here come from this bracket.

When university officials say that there isn't any real financial problem at McGill they are correct in most cases. Most

of us don't get to see the kids with real financial problems. They just never make it here.

There's nothing particularly radical in pointing to the financial barriers to higher education, or in advocating the abolition of tuition fees as a major step towards removal of this barrier. Elementary and secondary schools are free for just this reason.

Nor is it radical to reveal that Premier Johnson's government refuses to implement its own committees' proposals (that tuition fees in Quebec universities be lowered by \$100 each year starting this year), or that it totally ignores an agreement to this effect made in 1966 with UGEQ.

There are other questions that need answering, other brave new projects intended to revolutionize the educational system that have fallen off the government's priority lists. What about the CEGEPs, the unique

Quebec institutes that would fit between high school and university, providing both academic and professional training?

A total of twenty new CEGEPs are to be formed by the coming school year. Yet, from the budgetary provisions recently brought down, probably no more than ten will be initiated. In addition, the eight existing CEGEPs are being threatened with such severe financial restraints that the whole "professional" aspect of their curricula may never appear in the lecture halls.

And at the university level? We are in desperate need of a second French-language university in Montreal and one was scheduled for the coming year. An additional four regional university centres, offering a restricted number of higher education courses were also in the works. These projects need large initial funds.

Nevertheless, at the meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on University Grants, Education Ministry officials have consistently refused to discuss any questions about the proposed projects. Here too, the funds just won't be available.

Quebec today faces a grave crisis. The government has systematically ignored, rejected or openly reneged upon, all the major proposals necessary to revamp the educational structure. That government has effectively dispensed with the Parent Commission Report.

UGEQ and students of McGill will be doing everyone a service when they demonstrate in Quebec City on Tuesday. Let the new Duplessism be shown for what it is.

Comment

Placement Service

More reason, less passion

Vociferous protagonists of selective recruiting on the campus seem to have distorted the basic principles of a placement service in the University, together with their own. Moral statutes can never be collectively laid down for others in a free society, least of all by individuals guided by emotions.

There is little doubt that the Placement Service could do much more than it does. With a very limited number of feathered-cap achievements to its credit, a more vigorous and active approach towards most of the chronic problems may not be too late yet. Whatever the reasons for the lack of drive, however, it is very obvious that the faculties and institutions most seriously affected exhibit no perceptible signs of desire to take concerted steps to improve the situation. This lack of co-ordinated effort could imply sheer indifference, or, very improbably, that they feel the problems facing the Service do not really exist.

What most people seem to misunderstand is that the Placement Service does not, and as it stands, cannot provide jobs. It merely establishes a liaison between interested students and prospective employers. A regular placement service would

logically work the other way, and provide employees for employers. The misnomer of the McGill Placement Service has to be realised and borne in mind, before any criticisms are levelled against it for supplying "murderers of the Vietnamese people."

Whatever the drawbacks of the Placement Service, its dominant feature is its provision to at least attempt to genuinely help any individual student. The extent to which it can do so is limited by a number of factors, mainly arising from disjointed efforts. The Placement Service and the Committee are open to advice and reasonable suggestions, both moral and material. Student co-operation is appreciated, and it's to be hoped that unilateral mudslinging will not become the sole ambition of our campus activists. At the moment a reluctance and lack of understanding are apparently the most active campus activists. Lack of sagacity, on the other hand, is excusable on the part of a student.

Repetitious as it may seem, some people seem to have forgotten that every individual has a free right to choose and seek employment. The so called peace-loving democrats, and re-

lated unionists seem to have forgotten that even a minority has a right in the type of university structure they try to define. Moreover, even if the minority wants to work for any "Dow Chemical", it has a right to do so and to use the University facilities to that end, not merely because it also pays annual academic fees, but because most of those involved will be professionals in some field or other, who definitely know more about the implications of their work than the slogan-raisers. However, the underlying assumption that the dissenters from a discriminatory policy are in a minority is unfounded.

Incidentally, a Placement Service advertisement in the Daily of 15th Jan. soliciting information from the graduating class about last summer's jobs brought in eight replies. The information would have benefited a number of jobless undergraduates this summer.

Perhaps the lack of response is due to a massive slip on the part of the senior-men while they were reading the Daily, but it certainly is very suggestive about the relative prominence of certain issues in the upperclassmen's *crania*. Despite the sense of urgency in-

Letters

King George and Viet Nam

Sir,

There would seem to be three reasons why companies directly contributing to the American War effort should not conduct employment interviews on the McGill campus.

The first is that when and if the world realizes how wrong the U.S. is in its Viet Nam programme, McGill will not have to experience the shame that other schools in the past have for their co-operation with Krupp, Von Thyssen, and other industrial giants. The absence

voked by the nearing summer holidays and the consequent employment problems, this type of fatalism on the part of the students vis-à-vis the Service is very much of a reality. This attitude is largely due to a misinterpretation and lack of understanding of the function of the Service.

It would hardly be premature to congratulate those intellectual — moralists who clamour with paradoxical logic for discriminatory practices in this University for partly causing such a distorted image of a University facility to exist at McGill. When the Placement Committee's recommendations on the topic are released, it would do the campus hot-heads very little harm to read with intelligence, not passion, and to discuss rather than argue.

Devinder GAREWAL

of great enthusiasm towards the War indicates that it is insurance for McGill to withhold ticker tape receptions for our offending companies.

The second reason is that campus recruiting, in the United States, has become a token issue. It would be disrespectful of us to ignore all the dedicated people who put so much emphasis on campus interviewing. Let them be able to say that at McGill, in Canada, no Viet Nam arms suppliers are allowed to interview at the university. The people in the Thirteen Colonies would have been happy to hear that Canadians had boycotted tea for the duration of their Revolution.

The third reason is that many of our professors and students have appealed to Ottawa to halt its bovine complicity. The letters were gratefully acknowledged and filed alongside Mackenzie King's luncheon invitation with Herr Hitler. This is a fine opportunity for McGill to show the government that we don't approve of what is going on.

One wants to point out that McGill students can go to the various employment bureaux of these companies; indeed most are within walking distance.

Mr. Churchill badly wanted to visit the combat areas of World War II. George VI granted him permission adding that as King, he himself would personally lead the charge. McGill must remember that granting these on-campus interviews would imply endorsement of American activities in the East. The sacrifices of many people in North America are to be considered in making ours a house of good repute.

P. Steven Marcovitz

McGILL

DAILY SUPP



LEMENT

JAN. 19

1968.

ISRAEL



TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM



**IN
SEARCH OF
"GREATER ISRAEL"?**

Leitch



the future of israel

After her swift military victory, Israel now faces a prolonged war of nerves. Her antagonists in this war will not be the Arabs but the two "superpowers," the Soviets openly, the United States more covertly. Both countries will bring strong pressure to bear on Israel to give up her territorial gains in return for new international guarantees at Aqaba, on the Suez, along her borders and in reunited Jerusalem.

Israel's diplomatic position is as difficult as her strategic position. On the one side are the superpowers for whom she has been a pawn; on the other the Arabs for whom she is an enemy. The Soviets voted for partition of Palestine in 1947 and recognized the state of Israel in order to dislodge British power from the Middle East. Two decades later, the Soviets armed Egypt and Syria against Israel in the hope of dislodging American power; they saw Israel as Nasser's means of reuniting the Arab world under a revolutionary leadership which would seize the oil fields and evict the Western powers from Arabia and Iran, just as Nasser evicted England and France from Suez. This was the Grand Design of Russian realpolitik.

Israel's unexpectedly swift military victory upset that design. By defeating Nasser, Israel did Lyndon Johnson an enormous favor, but it is a mistake to assume that he will reciprocate. From an Arab point of view, Israel appears as a Western tool: she was planted in Palestine under Anglo-Amer-

ican auspices; she is financially dependent on Western, especially American, Jewry; she joined with England and France against Egypt in the Suez adventure of 1956; and she has now handed a stunning defeat to the chief nationalist leader of the Arab world, for whom a coalition of feudal chiefs, Anglo-American oil companies and (according to Nasser) CIA agents have been gunning. But from an Israeli point of view, all of her Western allies let her down when the crunch came: the U.S. declared neutrality, France went back on her alliance with Israel, and Britain was abject in trying to assure the Arabs that she wasn't taking sides. Had Israel been overwhelmed — so the Israelis feel — none of these "allies" would have come to her aid in time — if at all. In a showdown, for the West as well as for the Russians, the main concern is Arab oil and Arab numbers.

The ambivalence of American policy in this Mideast crisis is hardly new. It has been characteristic of U.S. policy since the beginning of Israel's struggle for independence. Al-

though in November 1947 the U.S. voted for the U.N. plan to partition Palestine into linked Arab and Jewish states, the State Department tried desperately to prevent that plan's consummation in the first few months of 1948. When I left Washington in April 1948, to cover for the newspaper PM what everyone felt would be an Arab-Jewish war as soon as the plan took effect on May 15, Secretary of State Marshall was threatening privately to cut off United Jewish Appeal funds for Palestine if the Jews there went ahead and established a state. The Number One question with which I was greeted everywhere was whether the U.S. would actually carry out that threat. Ben Gurion was determined to declare statehood in spite of it, and there was a burst of jubilation in Tel Aviv — already blacked out in expectation of Egyptian air raids — on the night of May 15, when word came that President Truman had recognized the newly declared state. The United States was torn then, as it still is, between oil interests in the Arab states and the Jewish vote at home.

The same pattern was visible in the new crisis. To take sides with Israel would have endangered the \$2.5 billion stake that American oil companies have in the Middle East. No politician from an oil state like Texas could fail to be aware of this. The major oil companies are the most powerful influence on American foreign policy: Standard Oil (New Jersey) earns 54 per cent of its net income abroad; Texaco earns 35 per cent. The oil-rich Arabian deserts are the holiest places of the Middle East for the world's oil cartels. The realpolitik of oil dictated, firstly, a hands-off policy in any Arab-Israeli war, for fear that oil holdings might be sabotaged and expropriated. But secondly, it would have called for intervention, had Nasser won, for fear that oil-poor Egypt would then take over the oil resources of the Arab Middle East as she had seized the Suez Canal in 1956.

It was out of fear of Nasser and Arab nationalism that the United States provided pro-Western regimes in Saudi Arabia and Jordan with arms which were later mobilized against Israel. Had Israel fallen, the U.S. would have moved. The Middle East is more important strategically and economically by far than Vietnam, and the U.S. would have had to mobilize for a second "Vietnam" in the Middle East, with all the attendant risk of a confrontation with the Soviet

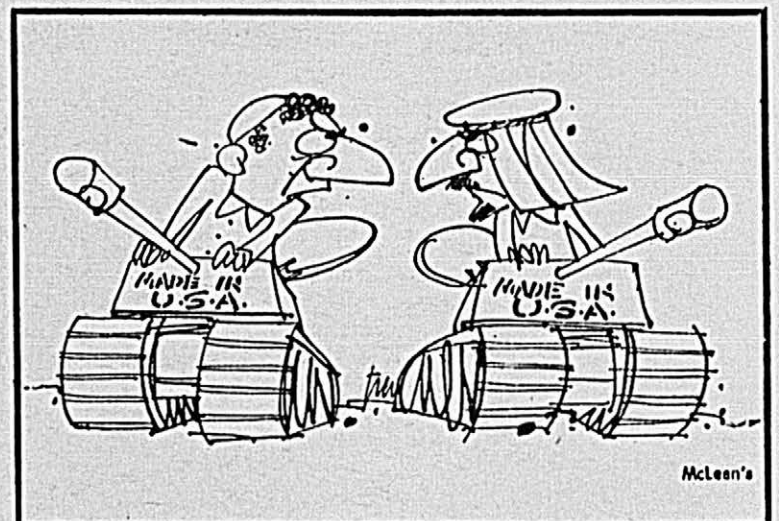
The Problem of Security

The other side of the ravine in which Israel finds herself isolated looks as forbidding but, if scaled, would be more promising in the long run. This would be to independently seek reconciliation with her Arab neighbors. The problem is gi-

ven a new urgency by the conquest of the Gaza strip and the west bank of the Jordan, which now puts the bulk of the Palestinian Arab refugees right back under Israeli control. It is as if, no matter how or where they turn, two million Israelis find themselves, even in victory, surrounded by the same sea of Arabs. The original U.N. partition plan called for an Arab state and a Jewish state linked together in an economically united Palestine. Gaza and the west bank were to be part of the Arab State. One wing of the Zionist movement, albeit a minority, had always supported a binational solution anyway, somewhat along Swiss lines. It is not beyond political ingenuity to work out a scheme whereby some kind of confederation could be created, perhaps also including Jordan by giving her a corridor to the Mediterranean. There could still be a predominantly Jewish state, but one linked fraternally with one or two Arab states, one Palestinian, one Jordanian. The funds for Arab resettlement could be spent in providing new homes in a developing eco-

munity in victory, and to lay the foundations of a new order in the Middle East by which Israelis and Arabs can live in peace.

This alone can make Israel secure. This is the third Israeli-Arab war in 20 years. In the absence of a general settlement, war will recur at regular intervals. The Arabs will thirst for revenge. The Israelis will be tempted again to wage preventive war. The Israeli borders are so precarious, the communications so easily cut, as to be untenable in static defensive warfare. A surprise attack would cut Israel into half a dozen parts. A long war would be suicidal for a community of little more than two million Jews in a sea of 50 million Arabs. Only total mobilization can defend it, and total mobilization is impossible for any extended term in Israel, since it brings the wheels of the economy to a crawl. The strategic and demographic circumstances dictate blitzkrieg, and blitzkrieg is a dangerous gamble. To be forced to keep that weapon in reserve is ruinous.



nomy for all Arab residents, whether they are refugees from Jewish-occupied Palestine or not.

Moshe Dayan himself has spoken cryptically of reluctance of confederation. Israel's swift and brilliant military victories only make some such settlement and reconciliation all the more urgent. There lies the final solution of the refugee problem and permanent security for Israel. The funds which the world Jewish community has been raising to aid Israel could be diverted to this constructive and human cause, and diverted in gratitude that the war ended so swiftly with relatively little damage to either side. Imagine how impossible reconciliation would now be if Tel Aviv had been destroyed by the Egyptians, and Cairo or Aswan Dam by the Israelis. It was a moral tragedy — to which no Jew worthy of our best prophetic tradition could be insensitive — that a kindred people was made homeless in the task of finding new homes for the remnants of the Hitler holocaust. Now is the time to right that wrong, to show magnani-

Integration in the Arab World

The precedent of the ceasefire resolution at the U.N. is a most disturbing one. It accepts preventive war and allows the country which launched it to keep the fruits of aggression as a bargaining card. But Israel has a right to ask what the U.N. was prepared to do if Nasser had been able to carry out his threats of total war and the complete destruction of Israel. Who would have intervened in time? Who would take the survivors? These are the bitter thoughts which explain Israel's belief that she can rely only on herself. But to understand this is not to accept it. The challenge to the world is the creation of a better order, the first step toward which would be to remove the Middle East from the arena of great power rivalry; this alone can keep it from sooner or later becoming the starting point of another world war. The challenge to Israel is to conquer something more bleak and forbidding than even the Negev or Sinai, and that is the hearts

(Continued on page 8)

This article was written by I. F. Stone, editor and publisher of an independent Washington newsletter. It was originally published in the July 1967 issue of RAMPARTS.

He has been in Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey. In 1948, he covered the Arab-Jewish war, and was the first correspondent to reach Jerusalem when the siege was lifted. He has returned to Israel four times since, and has published two books on the subject.

The Mideast War — Viewpoint



"What will matter to history are the cataclysmical events of the week. It matters not to history who struck the first blow". Didactic statements perhaps—but they happen to summarize the journalistic efforts of the western press on last year's war in the Middle East.

Despite the military brilliance of Israel's armed forces, despite the 'cornered Jew' situation most people in America visualize, it would be prejudicial to disregard the fact that according to the canons of international law Israel was the aggressor. Not all the actions of Israeli soldiers were restricted to the humanitarian feeding of refugees, or fighting the Arab 'aggressor'. In fact they find it hard to explain even now why the UN mission headquarters were destroyed, or why the Sons of Zion forgot their recent past—and the armistice lines.

It is instructive, for a change, to look at the events of that week in June, and consider some of the places where the seed of Isaac strayed.

For most interested 'crisis watchers' events began to take a serious turn at the beginning of the year. The usually quiet, wind-swept borders of Syria and Israel were disturbed by raiders' gunfire. The raids originated from the Syrian side, and were nothing really new. Ever since the birth of Israel, these raids had been a fairly common occurrence and were ostensibly conducted by zealous Arabs displaced by the 1948 partition. The Jews learned to retaliate, but interestingly enough, Levi Eshkol directed a major portion of Israeli raids at the relatively quiet Jordanian border, whose King Hussein was a silent denouncer of Syria's unwholesome tactics.

A second threat to peace came during the spring planting season, when Israelis started to sow wheat in the demilitarized zone, on the Syrian border. The Syrians claimed this was an infringement of their border rights, and took hasty military action, for which the Israelis exacted ample payment. This again was not a new dispute.

But this time the clouds that gathered in the beginning of the year did not clear away as usual. What developed by May 1967 was a serious confrontation of prestige between Israel on one side, and Syria, UAR and Jordan on the other with the moral support of the rest of the Arab world behind the allies. The UAR, being the military 'stalwart' of the allies, began a large scale troop concentration on the Israeli border. Jordan and Syria followed suit, and Israel was not far behind.

Amidst the blares of anti-Israeli propaganda on the Egyptian radio, President Nasser asked the UN to withdraw the UN Emergency Force in the Gaza strip. This peace-keeping force had been there since the 1956 war. It is significant that this force was on UAR territory only. In fact most UN peace-keeping missions in the area are located on the Arab side of the border. That fact, combined with the attitude of the Israelis to the presence of this force and the subsequent attacks of the Israeli troops on the UNEF headquarters are indicative of Israel's attitude towards such missions.

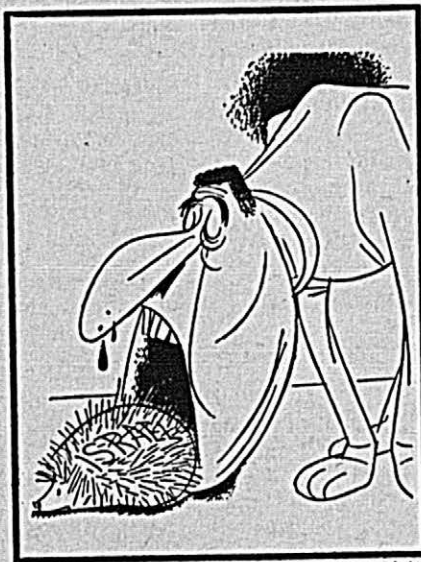
The closing of the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping brought the confrontation to a head. According to

the Arabs, the Gulf is within Arab territorial waters, and the letter of international law seems to substantiate that claim. The Israelis could use the waterway as long as they behaved themselves, and recognized their dependence. The Arabs claimed that since the Israelis adopted the hostile attitude there was no reason why they should be allowed the unrestricted use of the Gulf.

Israel was not slow in reacting. Claiming that the blockade was an act of war, she escalated the hitherto static confrontation in a mobile war by making a lightning raid on almost all the Egyptian airfields and virtually destroying the Arab air force on the ground.

How mobile the war was is a well known fact. The strategy was an exact repeat of the one used in 1956. The miserable performance of the Egyptian soldiers and the swift capturing of the Sinai will always remain a mystery to the Arabs. They will have to learn to fight with weapons instead of words, and to learn lessons from past defeats.

On the same day as the air raids, the 5th of June, the land battles broke out. In the north, the Syrians were conducting their hit-and-run



From Atlas

type of war with renewed vigour, but with less success against the outnumbered but firmly entrenched Israelis. The action against Jordan began on the same night. Both sides reported the other was shelling, and Gen. Bull, the head of the UN mission, reported the developments as follows:

"The Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission for Israel and Jordan was informed by Israel that Jordan was shelling Tel Aviv and Lydda and by the Jordanian delegate that Israel was shelling Jenin. HE WAS FURTHER INFORMED BY THE ISRAELI DELEGATE THAT ISRAEL WOULD BOMB RAMALLAH AND AMMAN if Jordan did not stop shelling. In Jerusalem fighting was continuing in the general area of Mt. Scopus.

"At about dawn Israeli forces appeared to be making a ground attack to link up with Mt. Scopus, employing close air support."

Meanwhile reports from the Syrian border reported that "heavy fighting broke out at 035 hrs. GMT on June 6th along almost the entire length of the Israel-Syrian Armistice Demarcation line. Artillery, tanks, aircraft and napalm were employed. At 0528 hrs., Syrian armed forces launched an infantry attack from Tel Azaziat towards Shear."

Israel concentrated her forces on the Sinai and the Jordanian fronts. Within 24 hours the mismanaged Egyptian troops were running, leaving behind their brand new (and cheaply got) Russian equipment. The Jordanians put up a comparatively better fight and therefore suffered most. However the allies did not last out for more than 6 days and the Israeli forces wound up unchallenged conquerors of territories bigger than their homeland. The exploits of the victorious army are only too lyrically recalled by the Western press. Perhaps it would be interesting to reconsider some of those unfortunate accidents of war, which, significantly, in this case occurred with the Israeli forces only.

During the opening stages of the war, on the night of June 5-6th, the UNEF HQ came under direct artillery fire from the Israeli side. The UN force commander's report reads:

"In Gaza communications of HQ UNEF have been made extremely difficult by Israeli fire in and around the HQ area. Radio antennae and telephone wires were cut.

Efforts were made by the Commander to contact Israeli authorities with a view to stop the fire. However after two-and-a-half hours of intensive shelling, which caused heavy damage to the HQ buildings and destroyed half the vehicles, the UNEF was forced to abandon its HQ when a direct hit knocked out the radio communications."

Earlier, in the middle of May, when the crisis was still in its negotiable stage, a UN aircraft with its distinctive blue and white markings, carrying Gen. Rikhye of the UNEF was not only buzzed in Israeli territory, but fired upon by Israeli jets, even though the UN pilot did not at any stage disregard the buzzing or take evasive action.

It is difficult to swallow the Israeli explanation that the incidents were local errors. Israel has never regarded the presence of the UNEF as a step towards peace and stability. It has done very little in aiding the contingent in its work. It is hard to believe that a fighting force, such as that of the Israelis, possessing both mobility and manoeuvrability (and therefore logically having a decision making military command at whose disposal were forces with a good knowledge of the terrain they were fighting in) could make so many 'mistakes' in such a short interval. More incomprehensible is the implication that the adaptable Israeli command failed to learn from one mistake, and that its artillery fire was directed without proper observations or reconnaissance.

Another incident which should have clenched many an American fist at least, was the death of 34 men aboard the USS Liberty, when Israeli jets attacked the communications ship with torpedoes. The incident was forgiven and forgotten as an accident of war. Not many eyebrows were raised when some military officers expressed the feeling that the US ship was bombed because the Israelis suspected it of monitoring and decoding their military messages. The charge may have been sheer fabrication, but it indicated that perhaps the American 'Big Brothers' are more interested

(Continued on page 4)

by D. S. CAREWAL



Lévesque's "Option Québec"

by Mark STAROWITZ



In 1960, a small book was unceremoniously ushered into the bookstores of Montreal and Quebec.

Written by a French cleric, a brother, it carried no imprimatur, no name.

It was entitled "The Impertinences of Brother Anonymous" and it spoke of complex things in simple words. Words like "dignity", "love of language" and "mon pays."

At that time it was all clearer. No one spoke of "planification" and "investment patterns."

People had to discover the book by themselves, and its recommendation came by word of mouth.

It was, nevertheless, one of the most powerful handfuls of yeast in the growing ferment in French Canada, one of the first stirrings of the Quiet Revolution.

The day before yesterday, another small book was ushered into the bookstores, this time, though, very ceremoniously.

It was written by a committee, though it carried the name of René Lévesque, and it bore a strange sort of imprimatur. An imprimatur that implied the benediction of the new managerial class in French Canada — the men of "The Revolution of Rising Expectations". It was entitled "Option Québec" and dryly summarized the Lévesque thesis of sovereignty-association.

No one can expect the thesis of l'indépendance to remain restricted to the simple, emotional vocabulary of its early manifestation, and "Option Québec" is not to be belittled for fidelity to statistics. After all, that's what everybody's been clamoring for — facts, give us facts.

Nevertheless, there is something missing in this manifesto of the new élite, some elusive quantity that Brother Jean-Paul Desbiens brought to the surface in his humble paperback.

There was less talk of the high-powered state and more of something Jean-Baptiste could understand.

But to read the managerial manifesto Lévesque has published, you get the feeling people are forgetting what it was all supposed to be about in the first place.

Anyone who was at the press conference Lévesque gave at the Hotel Victoria in Québec an hour after he walked out of the Liberal party taking with him all its true spirit, did not leave unchanged.

One had the feeling of having participated in a moment in history.

Finally, l'indépendance did not have to labor under the stigma of racism.

Finally, sober men emerged who would do more than parade their ideals.

Finally, there was more to the distinction between indépendantiste and séparatiste than pedantry.

Lévesque wasn't merely talking about fleur-de-lys instead of maple leaves, this man was talking revolution. L'indépendance was only a means to an end. He was after a different society.

Then François Aquin, the Ex-Liberal from Dorion who resigned in the wake

talk about the new, young executives who will take over.

But you want to ask him who you're building that strong economy for, from whom are you trying to make your economy independent, and what's going to make these bright young executives from Laval and U de M any different.

No one is going to get very excited about exerting himself just to get these young men jobs.

What everybody heard at that Quebec City press conference is not what they are reading in "Option Québec".

Wasn't the aim then the transformation of a society, using the power of cultural identity as a tool of strength?

Wasn't the aim then to make Québec something different than the rest of North America?

"Kierans and Lévesque were the closest of friends until a few months ago, you know. Partners in reform."

"Then they broke up, and Lévesque wants the presidency of the Quebec Republic, Kierans the prime ministership of Canada."

"It all reads like a bad Hugh MacLennan novel."

— conversation overhead
between two bored
journalists.

of the De Gaulle declarations, joined the Lévesque forces. This man also talked about revolution; an independent Quebec, he said, was a socialist Quebec.

The word socialist doesn't appear once in "Option Québec."

The book talks about doctors, lawyers, economists — it proclaims the advent of the new economic élite.

You get the feeling, though you don't want to put words into his mouth, that Lévesque is talking of replacing one business class which speaks English with another that speaks French.

In the new Québec, you fear, every time Wall Street sneezes, it will be rue St-Jacques instead of St. James Street that blows its nose.

And that's all very good, really. Talk about building a strong Québec economy,

Call it any "ism" you want. "Option Québec" won't get anyone excited except the bright young lawyers and economists themselves.

It is known that Pierre Bourgault of the RIN is trying to merge his party with Lévesque's, but fears a split down the middle because its entire left wing, from moderate to radical, will refuse to join Lévesque.

The introduction to "Option Québec" carries these sentences:

"Mais cette souveraineté, elle n'est pas une fin en soi.

"Elle est le chemin inévitable par lequel doit passer l'avenir de Québec."

Perhaps M. Lévesque will define those goals, and provide us with a clearer image of how he views "l'avenir".

The Mideast...

(Continued from page 3)

in what happens to non-Americans than in their own countrymen.

There is very little doubt anywhere that Israel was the first to infringe upon Arab territory on a massive and aggressive scale. The UN observers' reports and even the accounts of western press observers seem to agree upon that. Whether the Israelis had reason to take such initiative is a debatable and subjective point. The fact is they did and thus started the war in its real magnitude.

The crux of the matter is that the Israelis are sitting on Arab land. They can fight and stay there, as they seem to intend to do. Such conduct has a very remote chance of eventual success and will definitely bear the censure of objective historians and peace lovers. On the other hand, they can wipe off their supercilious lip-curl and talk to the Arabs.

Obviously after years of feud they should not expect instant good humour from the hot-headed Arabs, but if they could show goodwill in attempting to settle the dispute forever, perhaps they would be able to dispense with their military might for a long time.



film

Before the Revolution

Before The Revolution (Prima Della Rivoluzione). Script and direction by Bernardo Bertolucci; Camera: Aldo Scavarda; Music: Gino Paoli. The film is presently playing at the Cinema Festival.

Bernardo Bertolucci was 22 years old when he made this feature film. It is frightening to think that at this age he could not only know so much about how to put together a film, but also how he could know so much about life and be dealing intelligently with problems that most people haven't even come to at his age.

Watching *Before the Revolution* gives us an opportunity to watch raw genius in action — raw because many of the niceties that we have come to expect from films just aren't there. Part of the problem is pacing. There are long stretches of gratuitous nothing on the screen and then in 30 seconds, a package of action so complexly told, that it requires a great strain to figure out even what is going on.

After long periods of chewing, however, you do figure it out and you find that you have witnessed a startlingly original insight which has been delivered in a startlingly original fashion. That is the thing about this young director — he does have something to say. He keeps picking at the core of what ails many young people and he has developed an original way of doing it.

The film adopts a dualistic approach. It is about a young person unable to effectively interact with his society and it is about a society which is so sick, that it is questionable whether it is desirable to have anything to do with it. And isn't this the problem of our generation? We may not be so hot but look at the insane, screw-up mess that's out there — a world of evil, complacent or crazy people. How many middle aged people have you met who you would like to be like.

The richness of the film is that it can also look objectively at its main character — he is young and in many ways a fool. There is a marvellous sequence in which he confronts a member of the decadent aristocracy who has spent all of his life doing nothing on a large, decaying estate in the country. Sure he is contemptible — he lives off the labour

of others and contributes nothing useful to society.

And yet there is something wonderful about his puck-like existence, in love with his river and his trees, and this is a beauty which the impetuous youth is completely blind to. He is the stuff that hippies are made of. One is often sympathetic to his rejection of the world as it is and yet he has nothing to offer — not even love. He is truly a victim of the world he can have nothing to do with.

This is Bertolucci's second film... He has worked with his friend, Pasolini (director of *The Passion According to St. Matthew*), but his style is very different. He combines the control of a Godard with the human sensitivity of the Czechs. One wonders whether, knowing so much, he can continue to make films. If he does, the potential visible in this early film will make him a very great director.

RONALD BLUMER

music

Notes on records and radio

Top Forty radio and 45 rpm records have an ambiguous, still-undefined place in the ethos of the New Rock. Everyone assumes that albums are where it's at and that you can't do anything with the two or three minutes radio stations give you. But there are those who try and some succeed. For every Tim Hardin or Tom Rush who might as well buy commercial time to be heard on radio, there's a Donovan or Brian Wilson who scores with the peripheral fans more often than not.

The people who lay down dollars for 45s are not always the people who buy albums. Last week, Gladys Knight and the Pips had the No. 1 single in Cash Box but their album was No. 98 and dropping. Meanwhile, the Cream's *Disraeli Gears* album was firmly in the Top Ten LP's but their single was No. 95 and floundering...

One indicator of current trends is the satire record. In 1963 Barry Mann was moved to record "Who Put The Bomp." In 1968 he's written and recorded something called "The Young Electric Psychedelic Hippie Flippy Folk and Funky

(Continued on page 8)

Claude Gauthier au Gésu

Dans le cadre du Colloque sur les Affaires Québécoises

Il faudrait sans doute être totalement étranger aux manifestations culturelles québécoises pour apprécier — ceci soit dit sans ironie aucune — l'originalité de Claude Gauthier. C'est-à-dire que ce dernier s'insère si parfaitement dans la récente mais pléthorique lignée des chansonniers — de — boîtes — à chansons que, sans jamais l'avoir entendu auparavant, on le reconnaît dès la première chanson. La mise en scène sans apprêts, les postures invariables — guitare en bandoulière etc. — la façon de terminer les chansons à la manière du poète — baladin — qui reprend la route, l'accent, le ton un peu nasillard, on est certain d'avoir aperçu ces défauts ailleurs.

Ce qui est le plus caractéristique sans doute c'est que les mauvaises mélodies, les chansons ratées de Gauthier ressemblent à s'y méprendre aux mauvaises productions de Calvé ou de Létourneau. Bref, pour donner aux délégués des Universités outre-Québec une bonne idée du chansonnier moyen du Québec, on ne pouvait mieux choisir.

Car Claude Gauthier, sans avoir rien de transcendant, fait un travail plus qu'honnête, il fait bien son travail. Des chansons comme *Parlez-moi de vous* et à un degré moindre *Ton Nom* et *Le Soleil Brillera Demain*, dans le genre poétique constituent des réussites très agréables à entendre. Mais il semble que ce soit dans une veine plus humoristique qu'il trouve des accents personnels: ainsi *Ma femme* ("avec ses grands yeux myopes") est partie à la ville — "elle danse le yo-yo avec Antonio, une tapette à l'anglaise... né à Sainte-Pie de Bagot". *Le Grand Six-pieds* est une autre bonne chanson: elle nous a d'ailleurs permis d'entendre les délégués anglophones reprendre en chœur — quoique timidement:

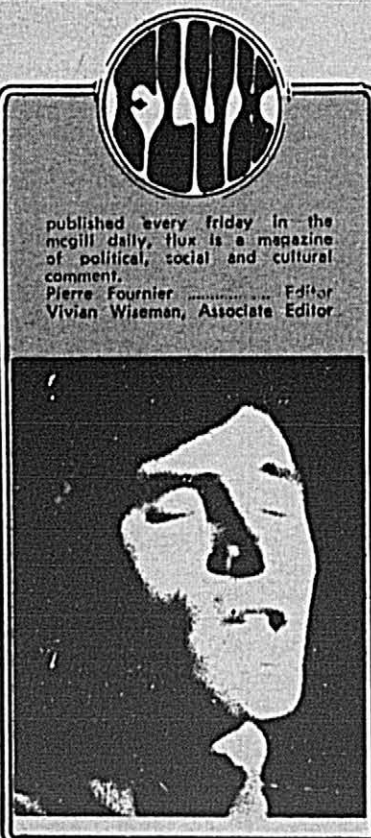
"Je suis de nationalité québécoise française,
Et voulez-vous pas m'achaler avec vos mesures à l'anglaise..."

Gauthier n'a pas que les défauts communs aux chansonniers moyens, il en a aussi la simplicité, un air bon enfant qui aident puissamment à établir le contact avec le public — à cet égard la salle du Gésu, un peu trop vaste n'était peut-être pas très bien choisie: le genre "intime" de Gauthier s'accommode mal des "grands espaces".

Un chansonnier qui réussit à saisir dans un style personnel la réalité environnante est un être d'exception — Leclerc l'a été en son temps, Vigneault et peut-être Lévesque ont pris la relève. Ce qu'ils ont à dire n'est pas toujours agréable. Gauthier se contente de plaire avec les moyens dont il dispose, et ses chansons ne choquent ni n'émeuvent de façon durable.

C'était une image moyenne, sympathique du Québec qu'il offrait à des gens qui préféraient être rassurés — alors que la réalité québécoise actuelle (jusque et y compris ses manifestations culturelles les plus véridiques) n'est ni si plaisante, ni si charmante.

Louis-Bernard ROBITAILLE



published every Friday in the McGill daily, flux is a magazine of political, social and cultural comment.
Pierre Fournier, Editor
Vivian Wiseman, Associate Editor



LITERARY PAGE

The Art Student

I met her;
 the portfolio, drawings,
 paints and brushes
 strewn on her
 bed, she sitting
 on the floor
 cried: time is
 depressed when destiny is
 already etched,
 fear pivots around moving too
 slow or too fast;
 why is there loss and why is
 there past?
 I quietly exist; my integrity
 is beyond reproach
 but life is too opal for
 character, although
 I am not taken in by it.

I noticed in
 her paintings the likely
 grey sea and the high
 bridges;
 I begged her: come
 take my hand and follow me
 into the
 abyss of my youth; look through
 the sombre shadows
 of my future and past, see over
 there the furious
 building and rebuilding, surpassed
 only by destruction.
 hear my thoughts, feelings, see my
 actions — clean/unclean
 It doesn't really matter. so great a
 confusion, so little
 order, and still you wonder what there
 is to smile about?

COLIN CRAWFORD

The famine was better than the flood. The flood had no conscience. A famine only sapped your vitals, and that these people were used to. Moreover they sent more relief to drought-stricken areas.

She married to fulfill a pledge of her grandfather. The arrangement suited her, because she knew of no other reason why people married. Life was not hard with her husband. If only he would love her, in his foul way, a little gently and with feeling. He used to come after his nightly gossip-sessions and impatiently drag her to receive her nuptial reminders. Sex was a recreational duty here. Thank God there were no children in their single roomed mud hut. If there were they would adjust like other children anyway.

It did not last long because then they had the famine and he went away leaving her with another one inside. She did not take that too badly because she was his for life — his to do with as he pleased. To expect was not wifely. They never had had enough to eat in normal times, and now with all the famine relief from outside, things were even better. She existed for half a year on gora dana.

Then there were the floods. Food diminished as senders got wiser. Now it was a week since she had eaten. If only the baby was not due, she would have been all right. Perhaps she would have gone to the city and begged a living. Money was easier there, especially for a young woman. There were places where one only had to be wife to a lonely man for some time, and one could earn enough for two meals. Sometimes they were even kind and gentle and loving. And she would certainly be good because only a month ago the tailor had flirted with her in the courtyard. She was still attractive; Rabo had told her so and Rabo worked in the city. A spasm of violent hatred enveloped her as she lay and thought about the child. How she would love the city, and here she was weighed down by a child still unborn.

The child was kicking harder now. The moments neared and dragged and then passed. When it finally emerged she heaved a sigh of physical relief. What remained now was simple. She had seen it done many times on her mother. She cut the cord, cleaned herself with her unclean sari and leaving the wet child gurgling in the ditch, she limped awkwardly toward the city.

GARY



A Dream

I recall
 the many intimate nights
 spent in strange surroundings
 reviewing all of
 your possessions backwards
 through a phobia.

The
 entrance walls of the
 subway are splattered
 with tiny drops
 of blood, but
 the people inside lie
 quietly until the
 roar of the train
 becomes more and more
 frightening.
 Those on the tracks
 try desperately to
 climb to safety
 while others rush
 terrified into the
 black tunnel.
 I run down the steps
 just in time before
 the doors close.

Why am I taken only
 to the terminus
 and left there arguing?
 only you are apparent
 among the deepening
 waves of my dream,
 since that time.

COLIN CRAWFORD

Fences all about,
 Trees that stab like nails in the earth;
 If you find a pawnbroker's sleep,
 Give me the tickets of your rest
 In the evening
 When the stars stutter
 And fences have all disappeared.

Slight smiles that light up a room
 Hardly glow around the earth;
 If you wake up in my stare
 Never try to comfort me
 In the morning
 When the dew bites
 Like slime-salt on my fears.

Gates stand all closed
 Like rusted flags starched unfurled;
 If my hatred vanishes
 Can I kiss your sweetened whine
 In the evening
 When the rocks smirk
 And have no cares about my birth.

Anne Roth



TOTAL THEATRE ~ PART 1

Theatre — what's happening? Stagnation. No. STOP. Ellen Stewart and the La Mama Experimental Theatre Club of New York is proof that this just ain't so and that theatre is growing, not dying. In this first part of a series, we see it is moving away from traditional methods in different, new and definitely exciting directions. Even to the streets! This is the base for Dan Daniels and his Living Theatre, who will take us (in Part II) to this new type of theatre in Montreal, acted "dans les rues".

In conversation last month with MARTHA GEVER (Arts III), Ellen Stewart ("She lives theatre and she will tell you she is not frustrated") spoke about the experimental nature of La Mama.

LA Mama is a playwright's theatre based on the idea that a playwright must be allowed to fail in order to succeed. This is not to say that all the plays done at La Mama are flops — hardly. Works which are first produced there often move to commercial, and the works of many of the playwrights are published. A considerable number of the currently successful American playwrights including the authors of *Home Free* and *America Hurrah* (Jean-Claude Von Itallie) owe the opportunity to have their plays performed in a truly professional manner to Miss Stewart and La Mama.

The history of La Mama is indicative of its very nature. Since 1961 when Miss Stewart founded the theatre, over two hundred plays have been performed. However, until 1966 the New York critics ignored its existence. Only when a troupe of twenty-one impoverished people went to Europe to perform and got favorable reviews did the New York critics sit up and take note. Now they come to all productions.

The most amazing aspect of this success story is that it is not the rags to riches genre. "We make do" is not far from the truth. None of the seven hundred people who have worked with La Mama have ever received a cent for their work. Rehearsals are conducted in the basement of their building, in living rooms or in parks or vacant lots in the summer. Sets and props are found in the streets or borrowed. The seventy-five seat theatre is located in a lot in New York's East Village above a dry cleaning establishment, and there isn't even a sign (zoning laws). The dollar per week dues paid by members when they attend performances is used to pay the rent. Miss Stewart claims that dedication and love of theatre is the way La Mama operates, and this is something money can't buy. Her success is certainly not dollar bought.

THE plays produced at La Mama are outside the realm of tradition. Confronted with the present system a playwright's "head becomes hardened." The role of experimental theatre is to provide

these playwrights with the opportunity to do their plays as they want them done. In this way experiment has fostered the evolution of a new theatre. It is total theatre. Miss Stewart explains that the new playwright is writing in new vital areas and, because of this, production techniques must be changed.

Total theatre also involves new acting techniques similar to mime. No more internalized emotions manifested in words controlling all action as in the old Stanislavski method. Movement is the word. The new technique allows the actors to physically create environments and convey emotions and events without separating the actors and the audience. La Mama productions also incorporate music as an integral part of the total effect.

The La Mama troupe of fifteen actors works with the artistic director five hours per day, five days per week, to perfect movement and unity. Through various complex exercises they learn to act and react, to move in concert with one another, to develop an acute awareness of each other's senses. This type of acting is not at all naturalistic; the actors untrain, unstiffen, and ultimately become free, sensitive beings on stage. This emphasis on movement and its total effect is so successful that when the La Mama troupe performs in English in foreign countries very little of the meaning of the plays is lost. Actions speak.

EXPERIMENTAL theatre is not success-obsessed; ideals are more important. It is more concerned with allowing the medium to explore that strange thing called dramatic experience. This envelopes voice, movement, and music in the full sense impact on the audience. When Ellen Stewart reads a play she considers its rhythm, cadence, and form above all other factors. No play at La Mama runs for more than ten nights despite its popularity. The program must change in order that the work of other playwrights can be seen. A play with undeveloped artistic potential will be chosen for production before one that has already been

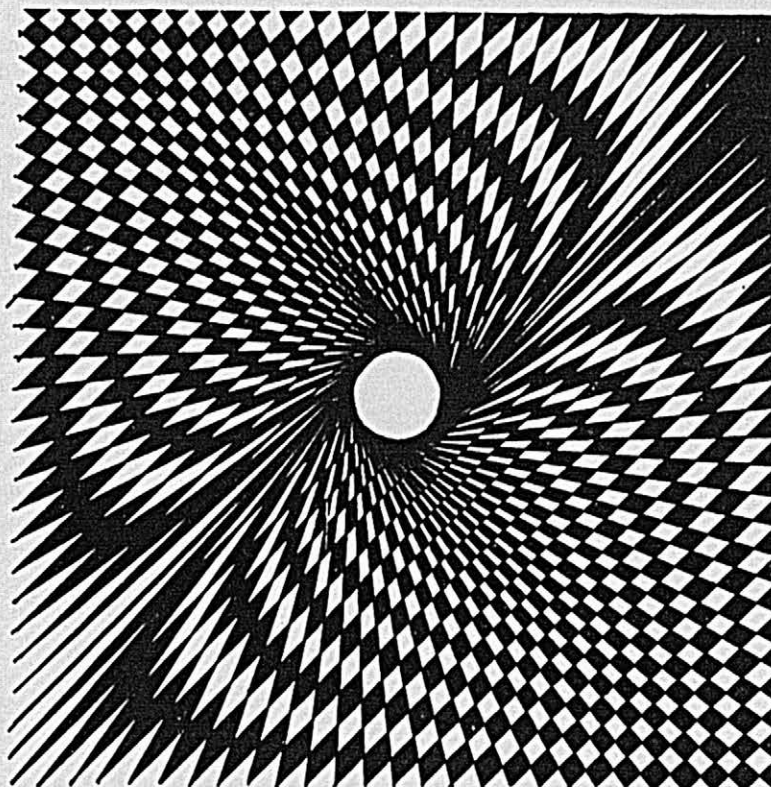
staged. These procedures characterize La Mama as a place where active growth in playwriting and, subsequently, in production are more valuable than bread.

WHAT are the implications drawn from the work of Ellen Stewart and the growth of the La Mama Theatre? What does this say about the direction of theatre and particularly of theatre in North America?

The established theatres on this continent, which operate on the principles of speculative investment, perpetuate the inaccessibility of theatre to certain segments of the population by demanding ridiculous prices for the privilege of attending the theatre. While even the poorest European governments subsidize theatrical companies and therefore minimize economic pressure, Broadway-type theatre is held up to us as our today, everyday theatre.

The structure of the theatre itself is another obstacle. Houses with proscenium stages and too many seats are still being built. Must the fourth wall remain? No, that is the dying kind of theatre. Broadway is experiencing one of its poorest seasons, but La Mama is thriving. La Mama actors play all over their cramped theatre while the Broadway audience stares at some alien beings parading on a stage hundreds of feet in front of them. Audience-actor interaction is essential. Barriers to it are deadly. Nevertheless, despite the need for change, the monetary rewards in the US and similarly in Canada lie mainly in established theatre.

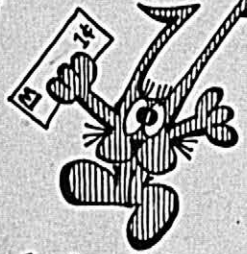
Theatre still stands as a form of artistic expression with a great amount of potential. To convert this potential into actual performance is Ellen Stewart's purpose and that of all others who possess this vital theatre interest. They are indeed idealists and revolutionaries. Revolutionaries are never rich, never financially secure. They defy what many believe to be the laws of survival and create their own terms. Total commitment, i.e. love and guts, is their means of existence.



design by Joseph Albert

LAPINETTE

a harey tail by don kerr



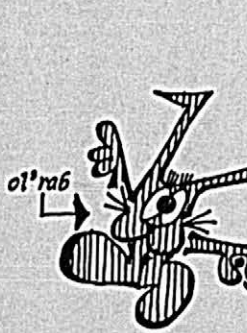
happiness is hopping post-haste to a post-box to mail money to a friend.



post-happiness is receiving two of something for one through the post.



There are alternative methods of keeping track of your money which it is only sporting to mention...



our lapinary compatriot reacts unpredictably to progress, we've found.

like, how she uses her new True Chequing Account.

she sends out cheques for one cent to her friends.

so, naturally, all her friends have to write her back to thank her for her unexpected generosity.

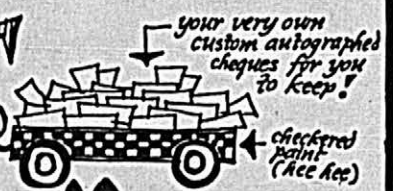
and then, of course, we send back all her cancelled cheques.

so - for every letter that lapinette sends out, she receives two back.

it seems to be a very down-key way to attract attention.

it is also a darned good way of keeping track of your disappearing dough.

so maybe you would appreciate getting your cheques back, too...



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The future of Israel

(Continued from page 2)

of her Arab neighbors. This would be greater and more permanent than any military victory. Abba Eban exultantly called the sweep of Israel's armies "the finest day in Israel's modern history." The finest day will be the day she achieves reconciliation with the Arabs.

To achieve it will require an act of sympathy worthy of the best in Jewry's Biblical heritage. It is to understand and forgive an enemy, and thus convert him into a friend. A certain obtuseness was unfortunately evident in Abba Eban's brilliant presentation of Israel's cause to the Security Council. To rest a case on Jewish homelessness, and to simultaneously refuse to see the Arabs who have been made homeless, is only another illustration of that tribal blindness which plagues the human race and plunges it constantly into bloodshed. The first step toward reconciliation is to recognize that Arab bitterness has real and deep roots. The refugees lost their farms, their villages, their offices, their cities and their country.

Just as Jews everywhere sympathize with their people, so Arabs everywhere sympathize and identify with theirs. They feel that anti-Semitic Europe solved its Jewish problem at Arab expense. To a rankling sense of injustice is now added a third episode in military humiliation. Zionist propaganda always spoke of the role that the Jews could play in helping to modernize the Arab world. Unless firm steps are now taken towards a general and generous settlement, this will become true in a sense never intended. The repercussions of the 1948 war set off seismic tremors that brought a wave of nationalist revolutions in Egypt, Syria and Iraq. The repercussions of this current defeat will lead a new generation of Arabs to modernize and mobilize for revenge, inspired (like the Jews) by memories of past glory.

Considering their numbers and resources and the general rise of all the colonial people in this period, the Arabs must eventually prevail. Those who shudder to think that Israel, with all the cost in devotion and all she honorably won in marsh and desert, might be destroyed after a short life, as were the Maccabean and Crusader kingdoms before her, all who want her to live and grow in peace, must seek to avoid such a solution. Israel cannot live very long in a hostile Arab sea. She cannot set her face against that renaissance of Arabic unity and civilization which began to stir a generation ago. She cannot remain a Western outpost in an Afro-Asian world casting off Western domination. She cannot repeat on a bigger scale the mistakes she made in Algeria, where Israel and Zionism were allies of Soustelle and Massu and the French rightists. She must join the Third World if she is to survive. No quickie military victories should blind her to the inescapable — in the long run she cannot defeat the Arabs. She must join them. The Jews played a great role in Arabic civilization in the Middle Ages. A Jewish state can play a similar role in a new Semitic renaissance. This is the perspective of safety, of honor, and of fraternity.

Some Solutions

One crucial step in this direction would be, in the very hour of victory, to heal wounded Arab pride as much as possible, and in particular to reach a new understanding with Nasser. Both American policy and Israeli policy have sacrificed long range wisdom to short-sighted advantage in dealing with the Egyptian leader. He is a military dictator, he wages his own Vietnam in Yemen, he uses poison gas there against his own people, he runs a police state. But he is also the first Egyptian ruler to give Egypt's downtrodden fellahin a break. It is fascinating to recall that Egypt has been ruled by foreigners almost since the days when David and Solomon ruled in Israel. Not until Nasser's time, and the eviction of the British and French at Suez, have the Egyptians become the

master in their own ancient house. Nasser's program has given Egypt its first taste of reform, on the land, in the factory, in health and educational services. His accomplishments certainly surpass those of a comparable military figure, Ayub in Pakistan. The U.S. oil interests, Johnson's animosity and Israel's ill-will have been united in recent years in efforts to get rid of him. They have all favored feudal monarchs like Saudi Arabia's whose day is done.

It is Nasser who represents the future and who can create the internal stability so necessary to peace. The alternative if he is overthrown will ultimately be some far more fanatical and less constructive force, like the Moslem Brotherhood. If war makes sense only as an extension of politics by other means, then Israel's victory will make political sense only if it leads to a new era of reconciliation with all her Arab neighbors. There is no reason why Israel's little "Peace Corps" could not do for the Arab states what it has done in many of the African states. To win Arab friendship will in the long run be worth far more than any military victory. Two millennia ago, Isaiah envisioned just such a war as we have now seen, and predicted just such a reconciliation as the one here projected. "And the land of Judah," the greatest of the Hebrew prophets foretold, "shall be a terror unto Egypt ... And the Lord shall smite Egypt; he shall smite it and heal it.

... In that day there shall be a highway out of Egypt to Assyria; and the Assyrian shall come into Egypt, and the Egyptian into Assyria; and the Egyptians shall serve with the Assyrians. In that day shall Israel be the third with Egypt and with Assyria, even a blessing into the midst of the land; whom the Lord of Hosts shall bless, saying, Blessed be Egypt my people, and Assyria the work of my hands, and Israel my inheritance."

Records...

(Continued from page 5)

Philosophic Turned On Twelve-String Band."

If you're willing to sweat out "Bottle of Wine" or Bobby Vinton you might come across Donovan's "Wear Your Love Like Heaven," the sweetest thing he's done since "Catch The Wind." Or the Stone Poney's "A Different Drum," a Mike Nesmith composition which makes up in part for his role in the Monkees. Or even "I Am The Walrus." I am he as you are he as you are me and we are all together. Otis

Redding. Dionne Warwick. Jimi Hendrix...

Brian Wilson was willing to spend more time on "Good Vibrations" than the whole rest of Smiley Smile and it's unmatched anywhere in its spectral nature and merging of old and new. Albert King may never make it but at least the Doors' "Love Me Two Times" has. Wilson Pickett's "I'm In Love" is the R'n'B equivalent of the Beatles' anthem to love. "All You Need Is Love." And if saccharine does it to you, there's Paul Mauriat's "L'Amour Est Bleu."

Ah, the strange career of Dave Boxer.

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ROOM AVAILABLE in fraternity house. Linen supplied weekly. Meals available. \$45 monthly. Call 844-4029.

FOUND

A MALE DOG, name of Kelly, Tuesday evening in P.S.C. Dog is part collie, brown and black with white paws. Contact S.P.C.A.

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1961 COMET. Real bargain. No rust, perfect condition. \$300. Call 849-6582.

SKIS, POLES: 2 pairs skis, approx. 175 cm and 190 cm. Note reasonable — cheap. 843-5894.

RED MCGILL BLAZER, size 12; great condition, reasonable. Call after 6: 486-4348.

LOST

JAN. 15 NEAR MILTON GROCERY — girl's black glasses. If found contact Liz, 581-2076 after 8 p.m. or 845-9911. Leave message. Reward.

LOST OR STOLEN: in placement service Jan. 8 — black briefcase initials J.A. Contains binder, Russian, Psychology books. Phone: 932-5488.

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MISCELLANEOUS

FILM-IN FILM-IN — Lagos presents two evening marathons. Underground, camp, anti-war. Friday 9:30 pm, Sunday 8:30 pm. 3366 St. Lawrence.

IS BUSTER KEATON REALLY DEAD? See "The Railroad" and two other award winning films (60 cycles; Walk Down Any Street). Tuesday and Wednesday, E304, 1 pm.

CHESS CLUB: There will be an election to fill the post of Vice President Jan. 24 at 1 pm.

Pucksters invade U de M complex tonight

Redmen seek third victory

by SEYMOUR KAUFMAN

The hockey Redmen will be seeking their third victory of the season when they invade the lair of the Université de Montréal Carabins tonight at 8 pm.

The Redmen, fresh from their upset 5-4 win over Western last week, are currently tied for sixth place in the OQAA loop, their 2-5 won-lost record matching those of Queen's and Laval. The Carabins are alone in fifth place with 6 points but have played one more game than McGill so tonight's contest is, as Redmen head coach Dave Copp pointed out, "a four pointer".

Redmen splashers host tourney today

The Second Annual McGill Invitational Swimming Meet will get underway today at 5:00 pm in the Currie Pool.

The Redmen, defending champions, are again favoured in the six squad tourney. College Militaire Royal, Loyola, SGWU, U de M, and Laval comprise the competition for the Red and White.

Finals will take place on Saturday in the same location and will start at 2:00 pm.

Fouad Kamal, coach of the Redmen, expects the strongest threat from SGWU, a team which finished second last year.

Ranier Macguire, ace of the swimming squad and perennial intercollegiate diving champion Roy Gravel are the brightest spots on the splashers' roster.

The Redmen are healthy for this their first meeting with the Carabins since the pre-season City Intercollegiate Tournament when the Red and White nipped the Flying Frenchmen 4-3 in the finals. Copp plans to keep his high scoring first line intact with Mike Stacey pivoting John Tibbits and Pete Burgess. The second unit, which clicked for three goals against the Mustangs, will have Skip Kerner skating with Harry Griffiths and George Kemp while Jim Valerianos will centre Rick Walker and Jean Dupéré on the revamped third line.

Defence must hold

Copp feels the team's success largely depends on the play of the defence where Bruce Glencross will start between the pipes with Geoff Lawson, G.B. Maughan, Rod McCarthy and Courtney Pratt on the blueline.

"If we can get some good goaltending things will go our way. Bruce (Glencross) made some saves against Western which may have been the difference between our winning and our losing. If he can keep it up look for us to win a few more games than we have been," said Copp.

The third line, which has accounted for only one goal in league play so far this season, has been the object of some juggling by Copp.

"Jean Dupéré on right wing is bigger and faster than Fred Steer who we had before. Jim Valerianos has been playing well lately so he's a good choice to fill in for Terry Harron who has to get back in shape after missing practices because of exams," the Redmen mentor said.

Smoke Signals: Dave Copp's nomination for the Forbes trophy honouring the school's top athlete is John Tibbits. . . Copp cites as Tibbits' credentials the fact that he is the captain of the varsity hockey team and was number one on the varsity tennis team . . . it's an excellent choice . . . good news concerning senior defenceman Brian Kelly who tore ligaments in his knee in the second game of the season against Laval . . . he is expected to start skating again in a couple of weeks . . . my brother's Barmitzvah went very well, thank you.

JOCKSTAFFERS

the friendly members of the jock staff would like to extend a warm greeting to the seminar delegate from the university of british columbia mike hardon so greetings clat.message to t.f.r. from the sagacious one: due to a combination of your domestic difficulties and your strange ski technique my advice to you would be to seek professional help, of course I'm always available; Jaffe intersects carin and wishes to remind one doreen sociology that it's goin' to be tense for many genitals sunday at eight; now that the trivia is out of the way: a new desk man took over this eve and was properly and promptly keel-hauled, it really wasn't cruel for his sin was an attempted tombstone — Joan resides in jail but her track record is unblemished — then there was the one about the defeated council candidate who can't type but wants publicity — creativity comes in smaller packages than this friend so f.o. — and the Q read it in the copy basket. He finds it atrocious.

no wit, no sign

MSQA SPEAKERS TODAY

1 pm **PIERRE DANDURAND** (Université de Montréal) — "Recent Evolution of the Social Structure in Quebec"

4 pm **HUBERT GUINDON** (SGWU) — "Renaissance of the Conservative Spirit in Quebec"

8 pm **JEAN-PIERRE GOYER, (MP)**
MARC BRIERE Yves Zoltvany (McGill)
Moderator
"Quebec and the Constitution"

SATURDAY

2 pm **JEAN-PAUL DESBIENS** (writer, Dep't of Education, Quebec)

FERNAND DAOUST (FTQ)

RICHARD BRUNELLE (V.P. of Education, UGEQ)

MARK WILSON (McGill)

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Squash	Keep Fit	
Tennis	Rhythmics	First Aid

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Information Office at R.V.C.: 844-6311 Local 422

WHEN HIPPIES
WERE IN
FLOWER

FEBRUARY 1-10
MOYSE HALL
TICKETS \$2 & \$2.50

Ten activities offered in physical education

Fat kids, feeble anemics, and other assorted physical fitness sharks will be given a final opportunity to enroll in the Athletic Department's winter physical education program today from 11 am to 2:30 pm in the Sir Arthur Currie Gym.

Any bonafide McGill undergraduate or post graduate student who is able to move 30% of his body may register in the physical education classes. Expert instruction is available in over ten activities, not including showering in the luxurious Currie locker room. They are:

Swimming

Red Cross Awards: Junior Red Cross — Wed. — 12:15 Intermediate Red Cross — Tues., Thurs., Fri. — 1:15. Senior Red Cross — Mon. — 1:15.

Royal Life Saving Society: Bronze, Award of Merit, etc. Tues. and Thurs. — 7-8 pm.

Non-Swimmers: No previous experience necessary. This course is given by experienced instructors of adult non-swimmers. Mon. — 11:15, 12:15, 1:15 — Tues. — 11:15, 1:15 — Wed. — 1:15 — Thurs. — 11:15, 1:15 — Fri. — 1:15 — Sat. — 11:15, 12:15.

Diving: Beginners — fundamental dives taught off the 1 metre board. Thur. from 8:00 — 8:30 pm.

SCUBA Diving: Complete course Mon. and Wed. 6:30 to 9:30 pm. Richard Weiss, Director — Fee for those accepted on course is \$25.00. Screen test on Mon., Jan. 22nd at 6:30 pm in the Currie Gym.

Squash

Equipment provided. For beginners and Advanced players. Mon. 1 pm, 2 pm, Tues. 1 pm, 2 pm, Wed. 1 pm, 2 pm. Instructor — Stan Cutts.

Golf

Equipment provided. Beginners and Advanced classes available. Facilities for chipping, putting, driving. Tues., Thurs. 12:00 to 2:00 pm.

Instructor — Steve Spurling.

Badminton

Equipment provided. Mon. 12 noon, Tues., 12:00, Thurs. 1 pm, 2 pm.

Coach — Stan Cutts.

Weight Training

(Advanced and Beginners) For those who wish to improve their overall muscle strength, (Continued on page 7)

Two game streak on line

Red Hoopsters tackle Laval

by MIKE BOONE

The Redmen basketball team, riding a hot 2 game winning streak, face the Laval Rouge et Or in an OQAA game at the Currie gym tonight at 8.

On Wednesday night the Redmen demolished a team of fat, aging 9 to 5 slobs from the Davis Y in a game which was a crashing bore and no real test of Redman ability.

Wednesday night's game did prove a few things. Jeff van Hartesveldt played one of his most inspired games of the year and was a steady performer all night long. The rejuvenation in van H's play can be partially attributed to a new private training program which he initiated the previous evening.

"Mooney's Marauders" or the Chinese Bandits (the Redmen taxi squad) played fairly well. Particularly encouraging was the play of Sheldon Zimmer who is slowly regaining his old form after a recent skiing injury (get the riddle fans?) Shelly doesn't have his old speed back yet but the playmaking and scoring ability that has endeared "the old Shot" to generations of Redmen fans was evident on Wednesday night.

Dave Leibson, however, was not up to par. I suspect that relegation to the bench has

temporarily ruined Dave's play but hopefully he'll come around soon, tonight for instance.

Steve Fraid played a strong game as did Sam Wimsner and Jack Wessel. Jack has probably been the key to the success the Redmen have had thus far. He's a good ballhandler who can run all night and plays a generally smart, aggressive game.

Dribbles, scribbles and things

that go bump in the night: Laval finished second in the division last year... They'll be sparked by all-star centre Jim Erickson... The game tonight is part of a double-header: the Indians play Macdonald at 6... A larger crowd at the games would be nice to see. Wednesday night there were almost enough for bridge. A few more dummies would help.

LEBANESE STUDENT ASSOCIATION

in Montreal

Invites all Lebanese students at McGill to attend a general meeting held at University of Montreal — Ecole Polytechnique, room 111 — at 3:30 pm on Sunday Jan. 21st — 1968.

For more information, please phone:
Nadim El-Jordi 844-0893

21st ANNUAL MCGILL WINTER CARNIVAL

February 12-17, 1968

January 30 — Tuesday Afternoon

Fashion Show
Introduction of Carnival
Princesses

February 12 — Monday Evening

Coronation Concert
(Place des Arts)

February 15 — Thursday Evening

Birks Trophy Hockey Game
(U. de M. vs McGill)
Followed by Dance

February 16 — Friday

Laurentian Day
(Mont Habitant)
Friday Evening
Las Vegas Night

February 17 — Saturday Evening

Carnival Ball

Full details to be announced next week.
Tickets for Place des Arts on sale at
University Centre Box Office January 31, 1968.

All others on sale February 5, 1968.

¿What's Mew?

PSYCHOLOGY CLUB
General meeting
PSYCHOSURVEY '68 and **SYMPOSIUM TO BE LAUNCHED SATIRICAL FILM "VERY NICE" WILL BE SHOWN**

Fri. 1 PM E-304

CANADIAN CAMPING JOBS

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\$300 to \$1200

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Completion of 2nd year

Interviews:

CAMP WHITE PINE

Saturday, January 20th

Contact

Mr. J. Kronick,
A.C.S.W.

c/o Queen Elizabeth Hotel

AUDITIONS

The Plebeians Rehearse the Uprising
by Gunter Grass

or

End Game by Samuel Beckett

Moyse Hall Auditorium
Monday, Jan. 22, 1-2 PM
Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1-3 PM

All those interested in working on the production in any capacity are invited to attend.

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT 1968

Positions in Socio-economics and Administration

Thinking of a Career? Try us out for the summer!

Qualifications

All applicants must either be post-graduate students, students in the final or penultimate year of an Honours Course or students of equivalent standing. Students in the Social Sciences, Commerce, Administration and Law are eligible.

Method of Selection

Candidates will be selected, on the basis of written applications, according to education, special training and relevant experience. Preference will be given to Canadian citizens.

Salaries

Approximately \$380 to \$640 per month. Most positions are in Ottawa and return transportation expenses in excess of \$30 will be provided by the employing department.

Application Forms

Complete application form 425-402 (available at your Placement Office) and submit not later than January 31, 1968 to:

Administrative Manpower Recruitment
and Development Program,
Public Service Commission of Canada,
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Quote Competition 68-60.

Physical Education registration...

(Continued from page 6)

muscle size and physique, or for those to whom additional power and strength would be an asset in the performance of other sports. Mon., Wed., Fri. — 2 to 6 pm.

Tues. and Thurs. 5 to 7:30 pm.

Sat. — 10 am to 2 pm.

Trampoline Tumbling

Qualified supervision of trampoline tumbling. Beginners and Advanced Mon. and Wed. 5:30

to 6:30 pm. Instructor — Alain Brassard.

Special events

Tennis: (Beginners and Advanced) Racquets and tennis balls provided. Indoors — 2 courts available. Stan Cutts is the instructor. Mon., Tues and Wed. — 10-12 noon.

Judo: This is an activity that demands and develops a combination of mental alertness and physical fitness.

Mon. and Wed. 6-7 pm. Instructor — Fred Okimura.

Fencing: Anyone is welcome to join in this activity. Mr. George Tully and Mr. Carl Schwende, team coaches, instruct. Mon. and Thurs. 6:30 — 10:30 pm.

Karate: In an effort to satisfy the varied interests of the students, this course in Karate is offered again this year. Mon. 2-4, Wed. 2-4 — Instructor Masayuki Hisataka — 7th Dan.

Red Cross Instructors Course: Director — Cameron Grout — Assistants — Brian Schneiderman, Greg Beasley, Ron Slee.

Course begins Tues., Jan. 23rd, 1968 at 7 pm with the screen test in the Currie Gym. Classes are held Tues. and Thurs. for 12 sessions. There is a \$10.00 fee.

For further information contact Tom Thompson, Chairman of Physical Education at 844-6311, local 431.

5th WEEK!

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UNION 921

ADMISSION 0.75

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THE
MACDONALD
LASSIE

s k i S c o p e

by PETER JAFFE

(Sports Ed.'s Note — This is the first in a series of weekly instructional articles. Peter Jaffe is a qualified instructor at Mont Alouette, Ste. Adele as well as a regular Daily jockstaffer.)

Understanding equipment

It's time to whip out "ye old hickories" as those big white flakes continue to blanket the rolling Laurentian rocks and stumps.

Before invading the serenity of the North, winter pleasure seekers must fully comprehend the importance of proper equipment. Faulty or poorly chosen apparatus can lead not only to the hindrance of reaching one's full skiing potential but also to severe injury.

By far the most crucial piece of ski furnishings lies in the boots. Two major prerequisites for boots are stiffness and a solid inner boot... Yes Virginia, also a tight fit but make sure you can wiggle at least ten toes. Clip Boots offer much support and convenience, but the less expensive lace model need not be shunned. As with everything else, proper care will insure a longer life. This care includes a boot tree to hold them when not in use, and a good waxing every spring.

The second major investment is the ski bindings. Spending up to \$30 for bindings is reasonable as these bindings may be changed from old skis to new ones and thus outlive up to three pairs of skis. The recommended brands are a Marker toe piece and the Tyrolia heel. Skis should be of the long thin variety with the turned up tips. Beginners should strive to obtain shorter skis with the tips still being turned up. Recessed metal edges, a good base, and camber are other highlights to be watched for. These delicate intricacies, however, can easily be brought into focus by any swift-tongued salesman.

Poles should be light and should be at such a height that one's forearm is perpendicular to the body but parallel to the ground when grasping the pole upside down, just above the basket.

Baggies, the frost killers

The recent cold weather tends to ruin skiing for some avid participants with the greatest discomfort arising from frozen fingers and toes. Mitts are much warmer than gloves, and for the former, nylon liners may be obtained. Chilled toes are no longer a worry after wrapping plastic bags around your feet before putting on socks. These insulators are easily obtainable and becoming popular enough for one to ask a grocer for size 8½ "Baggies".

The last and most vital advice to beginners is to take lessons right away. Skiing without instructions leads to bad habits that may never be broken. After taking initial lessons find an individual who is not only a likeable person but also a fine skier. Try and fashion yourself after this person. Taking advice from 101 snow bunnies is confusing and hence completely useless.

"... originality, courage and wit... The Fugs are clever, biting and effective satirists." N. Y. Times

AN
EVENING
WITH THE
NEW PENELOPE
378 Sherbrooke W. 844-6773
January 22-27
Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs.
9:15 and 10:45 am
Fri., Sat. 8:30, 9:45 - 11:15
This week:
JESSIE WINCHESTER

¿What's Mew?

Free School Movement gains Canadian adherents

by TERRY CAMPBELL
For Canadian University Press

When 13-year-old Duncan Innes goes to school, he is going because he wants to.

Nobody will phone his parents if he doesn't turn up. And yet both Duncan and his parents feel he is getting a far better education this year than in past years.

Duncan is a student at the Barker Free School in Vancouver — one of a new breed of schools that are rapidly cropping up across the nation.

Nobody knows exactly what a free school is. Between Christmas and New Year's, representatives of eight free schools from across the country spent several days at the New School in Vancouver trying to answer, among other things, that very question.

The conclusions reached were more non-conclusions. Those present learned they agreed on some things, disagreed on others. The only thing they were unanimous upon was that the present public school system is incapable of coping with modern educational requirements.

Represented at Vancouver were Toronto's Everdale Place, Toronto's Rochdale College, Winnipeg's Who House, the Winnipeg Free School, the Viewpoint non-school at Argentinia, B.C., Vancouver's New School, Barker Free School, and Knowplace.

With the exception of Rochdale College, all these schools or non-schools cater to elementary or secondary school-age students. Rochdale is a co-operative residence for college-age students that strives to offer a unique educational environment.

"Now I like school"

But while those who staff the schools are less than certain how to describe their operations, the students who attend have few if any reservations.

Take Duncan Innes for example. Before he was sent to the Barker Free School, he was what is known as a "problem child."

"I didn't get along," says Duncan, an unusually articulate youngster for his age, describing his public school career. "I used to throw things and get into trouble."

Duncan says his mother sent him to Barker because of this rebelliousness. "I always liked to hear them shout at me," he says. "But now I like school."

Each school day for Duncan begins with a meeting. The students at his school — all elementary age — attend a general meeting each morning at which they decide what they will do for the day.

This aspect of the free school is generally widespread — the active participation by students in the decision-making processes of the school. "If the

teachers want one thing and we want another, we outvote them," Duncan says.

The crucial question however, is whether the free school gives a better education than the traditional public school. "I feel I am learning more now than I was before," says Duncan.

Built a still

A schoolmate of Duncan's, 14-year-old Clay Ray, was less willing to assert this point, but admitted it was generally so. "But sometimes the teachers get pushy and try to run things. Then we won't talk to them, and we don't find out anything."

Clay, brushing back his shoulder-length blonde hair (there are no dress restrictions in free schools), tells of the type of things he does at school. "Well, one time we built a still," he says.

The question was obvious. What were they going to do with the still?

"Make booze, I guess."

Make booze! Wouldn't the teachers object?

"No, not really. But we never got to make the booze because the little kids wrecked the still."

Suppose they hadn't wrecked the still, would you have known how to make booze?

"Oh, it's simple," explained Clay, somewhat eager to display his knowledge. "You make a mash and you put yeast in it..." He went on to explain quite clearly the process of fermentation.

Then he described how the different liquids in the mash boiled at different temperatures and how this enabled one to separate the vapors in a still and then condense the vapors to get booze. "Of course, you can use it for other things like making clean water," he added.

Here was a 14-year-old boy at an elementary school level giving me a somewhat comprehensive high-school physics and chemistry lecture.

"We meet their needs"

"The main thing is to meet the needs — both personal and academic — that the kids themselves recognize," explains Gordon Mackie, a student at the University of Manitoba and one of the most articulate spokesmen for the free school movement. He is currently involved in getting up a free school in Winnipeg for dissatisfied high school students and dropouts.

"The mainstream schools aren't meeting their needs," he says. "For the student, it is a question of what I need to know. You can't tell me what I need to know."

For example, three, four and five-year-old kids need to learn

to read. They know this. Everything they see around them is in print. You give them books and you should watch them gobble them up."

With the youths he is working with in Winnipeg, the needs are different, Mackie says. "These kids need to know how to structure interpersonal relationships. At the conventional high school level, relationships seem to be based on economic rather than human grounds — you know, the best guy is the one with the flashiest car."

Bob Barker, the founder of the Barker Free School, generally agrees. A balding 54, he is a senior figure in the movement.

"What we are trying to do is bring people up so that they are best able to cope with life today and life tomorrow. The mainstream schools are failing at this for two reasons.

"First, the means of the traditional school are too limited. You can't educate people when you have 40 to a class.

"Second, there is the bogey and fear of public opinion. Public school teachers, because they are public servants, are afraid to act. But so are poli-

ticians, and they are acting all the time. I call it a bogey because I don't think it actually exists."

Barker feels the "whip theory of education" — his label for the public school system — does not produce persons capable of coping with life. "All it produces are narrowly educated robots. We don't want kids to qualify for the status quo; we want them to qualify for changing the status quo. The most important thing is what we are doing for the kids."

Most have financial problems

But while they are successful dealing with youngsters, the free schools are having definite problems ensuring themselves financial security. They are officially private schools and as such are not eligible for government grants.

Barker admits his school would have been out of business this year if the Company of Young Canadians had not agreed to pay the salaries of his staff. "We charge parents what they can afford to pay, but this doesn't nearly cover our costs. If it weren't for the CYC, we couldn't have operated this year."

As in most free schools (the New School in Vancouver is an exception), Barker's staff are being paid minimal salaries. The CYC also pays salaries at the Toronto area's Everdale Place and Vancouver's Knowplace.

The free-schoolers are still groping to determine their ultimate goals but their financial

operations are hanging by a shoestring. In spite of this, two definite conclusions could be drawn from the deliberations in Vancouver last month.

Vanguard of educational revolution

The first is that the free-schoolers believe they are the vanguard in a revolution that is rapidly changing education as we know it today. Already, they are citing Ontario's move towards ungraded public schools as a step in this direction.

They also cite the Campbell River, BC high school as an example of where the free-school methods have infiltrated the mainstream system. Here class attendance is non-compulsory, students are allowed to smoke in the school, and such things as dress restrictions don't exist.

"But there is only one fault with the Campbell River system," Barker says. "If the students don't keep up their grades, they have to attend classes."

The second thing that is clear is that the youngsters who are coming out of the free schools are going to be very different from our normal school system's product.

They will not be complacent accepters of the status quo. They will not be apathetic citizens. They will be the product of an organized attack against the existing educational structure, and they are going to expand this attack onto other areas of society.

and Montreal gets a free university

by MARK AVIGAN

Founded in protest against the bureaucratic stifling of learning in formal universities, there are now over 30 free universities in North America. They offer their members complete freedom from grades, regulations and "Administration", and the opportunity to participate in formulating both course content and policy decisions.

Tonight at 7:30, the University Settlement House at 7553 St. Urbain St. (within walking distance of McGill) will be the scene for a meeting of all interested students, as well as a wide range of resource people who have expressed interest in participating in a free university project.

There are no pre-specified courses, for it is expected that course content will be determined by the students in accordance with the interests of the resource people. Many of the courses will develop a structure only as students communicate their interests in opening seminars.

A few of the resource people attending the meeting will be: McGill professors Peter Ohlin (Film), John Shingler (Political Science), Bruce Garside (Philosophy), Hugh Neilson (drama) as well as

Dimitri Roussopoulos, Editor of Montreal quarterly *Our Generation*

Steven Freygood, composer

Jacques Larue Langlois, former CBC producer

Jay Weinstein, SGWU sociology lecturer

Mickey Posluns, research historian in 14th century mysticism

Nardo Castillo, Chairman of the Montreal Council to Aid War Resisters

Hans Sinn, former Editor of *Sanity*

Mark Zannis, sociologist

Rob Kelder, co-founder of the Montreal Living Theatre

Jimmy Schwartz, photo and graphic artist

Ken Dupuis, American poet

Jerry Bornstein, former CORE organizer and sociology graduate student.

Tonight's meeting will also provide the beginning of

a forum on the significance and purpose of the Free University, to the individuals involved and the society at large.

Free Universities actually date back to the Renaissance; in Florence, Italy it was not uncommon for student groups to hire the faculty according to consensus. More recently, German students organized a Free University on the premises of the institutionalized campus.

Trade unions have supported a west-coast Free School in order to breed experienced organizers. Pennsylvania Free University partakes in a comfortable atmosphere of anarchy and the Free University of New York is the breeding place of potential revolutionists.

And now Montreal. Anyone who has ever thought twice about his education might find the meeting at the Settlement House a worthwhile experience.